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A Comparative Study of Personality Characteristics of Elite Level Semi Urban And Urban Table Tennis Players of Marathwada Region

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Abstract

It was estimated that no critical contrast to identity attributes concerning psychoticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies TABLE TENNIS players. The aftereffects of research uncovered presence of factually critical distinction of identity qualities concerning psychoticism was found. Therefore hypothesized was rejected. It was hypothesized that there would be no critical distinction of identity attributes as for neuroticism of semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies TABLE TENNIS players. The aftereffects of research showed that factually critical contrast of identity attributes regarding neuroticism was found. Hence hypothesis was not acknowledged.

It was hypothesized there no critical distinction of identity qualities as for untruth scale of semi-Urban Women and Urban ladies TABLE TENNIS players. The consequences of research uncovered that factually huge distinction of identity characteristics regarding falsehood scale was found. These results have neglected to reject invalid hypothesized of research. Subsequently, hypothesis was not acknowledged.

It was hypothesized that critical contrast of identity attributes as for neuroticism of semi-Urban young men and Urban men TABLE TENNIS players. The consequences of research uncovered that factually noteworthy distinction of identity qualities regarding neuroticism was found. This result has neglected to reject the invalid speculation of research. Subsequently, hypothesis was not acknowledged.

Introduction

The next major innovation was by James W Gibb, a British enthusiast of Table Tennis, who discovered novelty celluloid balls on a trip to the US in 1901 and found them to be ideal for the game. This was followed by E.C. Goode who, in 1901, invented the modern version of the racket by fixing a sheet of pimpled, or stippled, rubber to the wooden blade. Table Tennis was growing in popularity by 1901 to the extent that Table Tennis tournaments were being organized, books on Table Tennis were being written, and an unofficial world championship was held in 1902. During the early 1900s, the game was banned in Russia because the rulers at the time believed that playing the game had an adverse effect on players' eyesight.

In 1921, the Table Tennis Association was founded in Britain, and the International Table Tennis Federation followed in 1926. London hosted the first official World Championships in 1926. In 1933, the United States Table Tennis Association, now called USA Table Tennis, was formed. In the 1950s, rackets that used a rubber sheet combined with an underlying sponge layer changed the game dramatically, introducing greater spin and speed. These were introduced to Britain by sports goods manufacturer S.W. Hancock Ltd. The use of

speed glue increased the spin and speed even further, resulting in changes to the equipment to "slow the game down". Table Tennis was introduced as an Olympic sport at the Olympics in 1988.

After the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, the International Table Tennis Federation instituted several rules changes aimed at making Table Tennis more viable as a televised spectator sport. First, the older 38 mm balls were officially replaced by 40 mm balls in 2000. This increased the ball's air resistance and effectively slowed down the game. By that time, players had begun increasing the thickness of the fast sponge layer on their rackets, which made the game excessively fast and difficult to watch on television. Second, the ITTF changed from a 21-point to an 11-point scoring system in 2001. This was intended to make games more fast-paced and exciting. The ITTF also changed the rules on service to prevent a player from hiding the ball during service, in order to increase the average length of rallies and to reduce the server's advantage.

Methodology

Methodology of Research:

This chapter includes assortment of subjects, data collection, research study tools, administration of the test and statistical procedure will be describe.

Selection of the Subjects:

Total 100 semi-Urban and 100 Urban TABLE TENNIS players will be going to select as the subject for the present study. Who had participated State Level Competition. Their age ranged from 21-25 years.

Selection of Variables :

This research have been pin point variables for Personality Traits aspects which were not only relevant but also closely related to the purpose of this study. Therefore, based on literary evidence, correspondence with the experts and scholar's won understudying as well as keeping the feasibility aspect in mind besides importance of personality aspects, subsequent variables had particular for determination of study.

- 1) Neuroticism
- 2) Psychoticism
- 3) Extroversion
- 4) Lie-Scal

Administration of the Test:

Questionnaires will be distributed to TABLE TENNIS players Instructions will be given to TABLE TENNIS players before substantial these questionnaires by investigator.

Tools of the Study:

EYSENCK'S personality inventory (E.P.I.) (2005) will be distribute to the Semi-Urban and Urban TABLE TENNIS Players, before filling the EPI, we will give the instruction to investigator and the players.

Collection of Data:

Data will be collect individually through a questionnaire from 100 semi-Urban TABLE TENNIS players and 100 Urban TABLE TENNIS players by contacting TABLE TENNIS players at the venue of tournament.

Recommendation

- The discoveries of the present study would prompt the accompanying suggestion
- 1) The discoveries of the present exploration would prompt the accompanying Suggestion.

- 2) Co-social study might be possible among different medium of physical training understudies.
- 3) A Comparative study might be possible among different medium of different subjects understudies.
- 4) A Similar Study might be possible at abnormal state players like National, International and Olympic Players.

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